









MANDALAY, February 20th.  
No. 66 "down" Mail train collided with No. 67 "up" train at Tabyedon owing to the negligence of the fender in charge of the point. Both engines became derailed and both drivers and several passengers were severely injured. The fender was killed.

ROME, February 20th.  
Senator Dorelli, the Deputy, who was arrested in connection with the Bank of Rome scandal, has died in prison.

LONDON, February 20th.  
The renewal of heavy floods has taken place in Queensland and especially at Ipswich and Brisbane, where several lives have been lost. Serious damage has also been done by floods in New South Wales.

The Macarthyites have issued a strong appeal to America and Australia for help. "For a brief interval before Ireland's day breaks."

Earl Kimberley has offered five prizes ranging from seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling to one hundred and fifty pounds for the best designs of mule carts to be employed for army transport in India.

Judgment was delivered by the Privy Council in the case of the Seven Pagodas. It has confirmed the award of the District Judges reversing the decision of the High Court.

February 21st.  
In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Russell, Under Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that it was not intended to withdraw the Bengal Jurisdiction Decree pending receipt of report of the Commission which was expected shortly.

Mr. H. Fowler then introduced a Bill to amend the Registration Act. In the discussion which followed the Hon. Mr. Stanhope made a speech in which he approved of the principle of the Bill which was then read a first time.

Mr. J. W. Moller has been elected Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

When Lord Herschell's Committee were drafting their report certain points regarding exchange arose which required further evidence. Sir A. Lyall has already been examined and three other witnesses will be examined to-morrow.

**GREAT LABOR STRIKES.**  
FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF HISTORY TO THE MIDDLE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

[Compiled for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]  
B.C. 1082. About 50,000 laborers employed on the pyramid of Cheops are said to have complained of the food furnished them, and refused to work. Several thousands were cut to pieces by the gods. The rest were driven back to work.

B.C. 601. Over 30,000 laborers employed by the Emperor of China on the embankment of the Yellow river, demanded higher pay and ceased work. 1,700 were beheaded and the rest resumed work.

B.C. 59. Workmen employed by Herod to rebuild the temple and palace at Jerusalem revolted on account of poor food and insufficient pay. They were surrounded and butchered by the Partisan cavalry in Herod's pay.

A.D. 64. The masons employed by Nero to rebuild Rome after the fire objected to the wages offered them and struck. They were surrounded in the streets by the Praetorian guards and several hundred killed. The rest surrendered. Seventeen were crucified and the rest went to work.

72. The Jews, ordered to build the triumphal arch of Titus, refused to work, and were slain by hundreds by the city garrison of Rome.

324. Masons employed by contractors to build a church in Constantinople struck for higher pay. The contractors appealed to Constantine, who ordered half-a-dozen of the ringleaders to be beheaded before the church.

804. Some workmen, employed by Charlemagne on a palace at Aix-la-Chapelle, refused to continue unless their wages were increased; twenty-two were hanged and eighty were sent to Spain to be placed in the galleys.

1069. Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hastings Castle. A number were beheaded, the rest sent to France as slaves.

1215. The rights of laborers and mechanics recognized by Magna Charta. The farm laborer not to be deprived of his furniture or spades, the tools of the latter to be exempt from seizure for debt.

1271. Riots caused by striking farm laborers at Norwich, England. The cathedral and many houses burned. The King went to Norwich and witnessed the hanging of many of the rioters.

1381. Tremendous insurrection of farm laborers and mechanics under Wat Tyler. Suppressed with great cruelty.

1495. Strike among the tailors and turban-makers of Constantinople. The Sultan was appealed to, and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, the rest drafted into the army.

1539. Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death, the rest imprisoned.

1565. Masons employed on the Escorial Palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid; seven were sent to the galleys, the rest were exiled to America.

1625. Strike among the tea pickers of the Central Chinese provinces; seventy-two were beheaded after cruel tortures.

1664. Laborers on the Canal of Lausdun struck for higher pay and were hanged by dozens at the command of the nobleman intrusted with the work.

1705. The shipbuilders and sail makers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours; seven were hanged, 127 sent to Siberia, 952 were drafted into the army.

1775-1800. Many trades unions formed in England, France and Germany.

1792-93. Laws passed in England prohibiting labor unions.

1800. The Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Wales and Ireland organized.

1812. Great strike and riots at Nottingham, England. Many mills burned by the strikers.

1824. Laws prohibiting trades and labor unions repealed; the committee of investigation reporting that such legislation caused irritation and violence.

1831. Many strikes and much rioting in Wales among the iron-workers. Thousands sent to the workhouse and many were hanged.

1832. The Steel Yard Society, the first English trades union, formed.

1833. The Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons formed in England.

1834. The calico printers of Glasgow struck for an advance; unsuccessful.

1834. Great strike among the tailors of London; a failure; much loss and suffering.

1834. "Bottle-makers" and iron ship builders' Society of Great Britain formed.

1839. Pottery strike in North England; after much delay they secured an advance of wages.

1836. London weavers struck against Irish workmen. Terrible riots and many lives lost.

1842. Great disorders among the artisans of Manchester and the surrounding country through strikes.

1847. The International Workingmen's Association organized by German Socialists in London.

**THE WILD-CAT COLUMN.**

The arrest of another batch of Sydney banking company directors is expected daily.

The new business of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the past year reached £3,791,223.

"This year the country is insolvent—next year it will be bankrupt," said a Sydney financier on Boxing Day.

The last half-yearly report of the City Bank of Sydney shows a paper balance of £19,870, and the directors declare a dividend of £14,000.

In one recent month in London 180 companies were registered with a (nominal) capital of £2,346,000. From which we gather that company-promoting is still a paying game.

A Melbourne trading firm was floated into a company in '88 at about double its value, the vendor being retained as managerial a considerable salary. He has been a great success—has now managed to buy it back for about 2s. 6d. in the pound. Thrift again.

The final burst-up of the Anglo-Australian Co. will, it is expected, force a number of prominent Sydney business men through the court. The uncollected capital is managed by the English debenture-holders, and, consequently, the liquidation is likely to be quick and lively—for the unfortunate shareholders.

A well-known Brisbane baritone is patenting an invention for the extraction of gold from chlorides. Two mining engineers of first-class repute (one from Sydney) are interested in the thing. The method is a big departure from anything previously tried, and is said to be most simple in its working details.

How often do we read in mining reports and prospectuses—"The lode will probably increase in depth 10 ft. But has any man ever read—"The lode will probably become smaller and poorer with depth 10 ft. Never. Yet one is just as reasonable as the other. Sometimes lodes increase and sometimes they don't. There is no golden rule, one way or the other.

A firm of English brokers, in a mining room, made a pile of money in the floating of wild-cat mines, which they got cheap and passed off at big prices. In one property, however, a splendid lode was found, and great was the indignation of the members of the firm that they should unintentionally have sold to the public what would have paid them to keep.

Amongst the dead and wounded, the insolvent, "bust," and abandoned debtors of that fearful and wonderful "Davies" (exploded) institution, the Land Credit Bank, are "four in gaol," who got at it to the extent of £100,834.

The speculative bank official always stretches goal too late in the day. It would pay to keep all bank officers and employees in quod from the day of engagement.

That frightful silver fiend, Black Mountain, has gone gently into liquidation. It had its little, short-lived boom by reason of the enthusiasm of one little maritime captain in Sydney, and another little mining captain of the Barrier. Poor, believing public! On paper it looked all right. It had all the "surface indications" of a broken bank, like the rest of the "Wild Cats."

Land Credit Bank (Melbourne) was an ideal bank. Manager Taylor's friends. Books not balanced for years. Share registers not written up for years. Bills, irregularly drawn, discounted, fixed deposits not balanced for years. Taylor, wife, and sons debited with £50,000. Other accounts in which Taylor or his wife was interested, show a further loss of £50,000. Total debit against G. N. Taylor and Co., £100,000. Of the unpaid capital (£100,000) only £40,000 realisable. Bad debts tot up to £19,253, of which sum £10,823 was borrowed by four men, now gaol-birds.

A Maltese charwoman has broken the banking record. She opened a "bank" in the quiet island of many assorted card-sharps, and accepted deposits at five per cent. per week—interest payable weekly. The business boomed till the deposits reached £100,000—then it burst; assets not dirty old woman and a mattress. The wretched charwoman, who seems to have been out of her mind, if she ever had one, knew nothing of the principles of banking. There was no champagne, no boom balance-sheets, no big banking premises; she simply took deposits in a hovel with the windows stuffed with brown paper and rage, and paid the interest out as long as any money came in. She didn't even buy any new frock out of the proceeds; she didn't get a single company, or invest the money in anything; she came to the pot, it in a barrel, or a packing case, and the wretched old banker even lost her sleep sitting up at nights—for no salary at all—so that nobody ran away with the barrel. She didn't know that there was anything unusual in her financial system until one day when she got down to the bottom of the vat in looking for the money to pay the interest on a deposit, and ascertained that she was stone-blind, with unutilized liabilities; and even then she couldn't realize how on earth the thing came to pass, but concluded that the bank was possessed by a devil. There was nothing dignified about the winding-up—no liquidators at £1000 per annum, no shareholders' meeting, no calls, no official assignee—only an old woman in rags, weeping on the floor of the bank, and nothing more. Compared to this sort of financial institution F. Abigail is a common and miserably uninteresting person.

**FOOD, COOKS AND EATING.**

Colubina discovered turtle soup. John the Baptist ate locusts and wild honey. Calves' head soup is first mentioned in 857.

Cream fices were first made in Paris in 1774. Locusts are still eaten in Africa and Arabia.

In 1515 the price of an ox was 12s; if corn 10s, 11s.

In 1515 a lamb was worth 5s; two dozen eggs, 3s.

Bread was first made in England with yeast in 1534.

Roast was the most highly-esteemed flesh at a Roman table.

The fashion of serving the fish before meats began in 1552.

In 1550 oranges were first imported into England from Italy.

Thomas Corbair introduced the fork into England about 1620.

In B.C. 1908 Abraham cooked a calf to entertain his friends.

Hallophobus generally stepped on the brains of his thrushes.

Good cooking was introduced into England by the Normans.

For five centuries France has furnished the world with cooks.

In Russia indolent or careless cooks are still occasionally flogged.

The Romans began every banquet with eggs, and ended it with apples.

Uggs for the Roman table were fattened on whey, figs and honey.

During the Middle Ages the best cooking was done in the monasteries.

Flint says that snails were fattened till their shells held three quarts.

In Addison's time pigs were whipped to death to make the flesh tender.

In Paris, Berlin and Vienna there are butchers who sell only horseshoes.

In 1500, cattle were worried by dogs before killing, to tender the flesh.

Baking bread, cakes and pies became a profession in Greece, B.C. 148.

Seneca says the Romans had cooking schools and a teacher of mastication.

Since 1874 cooking schools have become general in the United States.

The turkey has been honored in Europe ever since the discovery of America.

A favorite dainty in Naples in 1600 was a goose plucked and roasted alive.

Peaches, called Persian apples, were known in Europe before the Christian era.

Sardanapalus offered 1,000 pieces of gold to the cook that invented a new dish.

The Roman kitchens were marble paved and furnished with pictures and statues.

An English National Training School for cooks was opened in London in 1874.

Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart always handled their meat with their fingers.

Before the time of Pericles, B.C. 429, professional cooks were common in Greece.

Uggs, a French cook, says cels should be thrown alive into the fire, then skinned.

Marial declared that no man should go into the society of ladies after eating onions.

At banquets, in Queen Elizabeth's time, every guest came with his spoon in his pocket.

Humble pie was pie made of the "umbles," or entrails, given only to the lower servants.

Adam Vesley's "Proper New Book of Cookery," 1575, was the first modern English cook-book.

The English clergy was at first very bitter against the fork, one declaring that its use was impious.

Louis XVI might have escaped from France had he not delayed on the journey to feast on pig's feet.

On-tail soup was invented by French prisoners in the English fleet, who were given for food only the tails and refuse.

When Coriolis, the inventor of the Feigord pie, died, it was said that he killed more men than fell in Napoleon's battles.

The surprise pie, in the Stuart era, contained a dozen live frogs that leaped over the table when the cover was removed.

At the table of the Regent Duke of Orleans it was the custom for a guest to drop a piece of gold in the plate from which he had just eaten a dish whose taste he fancied.

An old English "Manners Book" says: "A lady should dip only the tips of her fingers in the sauce bowl, and should not let food fall out of her mouth on the table cloth."

In the early days of this century French cooks became rich; Very was a millionaire; Achard had immense wealth; Mme. Sulzy, of the Palais Royal, made \$300,000 in three years.

In 1607 the English had potatoes, tulip-roots, radishes, pumpkins, artichokes, cels-wort, cabbage, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, asparagus, onions, lettuce and cress.

A pie served to Charles II. was made of sparrows, potatoes, crickets, lettuce, chestnuts, oysters, corn, artichokes, eggs, lemons, barberries, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, mace, currants, sugar and wine.

Baptista Porta gives six processes for driving heavy eaters from the tables of great men. The most effective was to give them, an hour before eating, a glass of wine medicated with belladonna, so that attempts to masticate would occasion spasms of the jaw; the most disgusting was to bathe before the glutinous viands sprinkled with dried horse's blood and pieces of catgut. He says: "If you cut bar-strings small and sprinkle them on hot flesh the heat will twist them and they will move like worms."—*Globe-Democrat*.

**CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL PLANTS.**

[Compiled for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]  
The fig is universal in all tropical climates. Leaves mentioned in Bible B.C. 4000.

The grape is found in all parts of the world. Mentioned in Bible B.C. 3500.

Rice is indigenous to China. Well known in that country B.C. 2800.

Wheat is an Asiatic. Grown by the Chinese B.C. 2700. Called the "gift of God."

Beans and peas were mentioned in Chinese history B.C. 2700.

Flax is mentioned on the Egyptian monuments at least B.C. 3000.

The olive is an Asiatic. Mentioned in the Bible B.C. 1000.

Barley is an Asiatic. Mentioned in the Bible B.C. 1900.

The onion is from India. Mentioned in Bible B.C. 1571.

The pear is mentioned by Homer in the Iliad B.C. 900.

Apples were known to the Greeks B.C. 900; to Romans B.C. 500.

Spinach is from New Zealand; brought to Europe in 1687.

The magnolia is a North American; first described in 1688.

The first coffee plants in America planted in Surinam by the Dutch in 1718.

About 1,800 varieties of roses have been propagated during this century.

Mushrooms grow wild in all parts of the earth, and are as plentiful in Siberia as in the tropics.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body.

Read the following: "Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. ROWLEY, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

**Today's Advertisements.**

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI, THE Company's Steamship

"FOKION," Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1893. [323]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA, THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain J. G. O'Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1893. [322]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS: NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RADNORSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their wharves, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented by the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chained, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1893. [324]

**Amusements.**

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ENGLISH COMEDY SEASON.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Lady ROBINSON, Family and Suite, and His Excellency Major-General BARKER, C.B.

MONDAY, 13th March, 1893. First appearance in Hongkong of the LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

18 ARTISTS.

Proprietors: F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH. Director: J. SAVILLE SMITH.

Acknowledged the best Company that has ever visited the East.

REPERTOIRE OF OVER 20 PIECES. Comprising the newest and most successful London productions.

CHANGE OF PLAY NIGHTLY. PERFORMANCES WEEKLY.

Commencing MONDAY, 13th March, "MY UNCLE."

Farce Comedy in 3 Acts, from Terry's Theatre, London.

Concluding with the Newest World Wide Sensation.

"THE SERPENTINE DANCE."

POPULAR PRICES: Dress Circle and Stalls 2s. Back Seats 1s. Books of Eight Tickets .....\$13.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD. Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

S. GENESE, Business Manager. Hongkong, 4th March, 1893. [295]

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE.

THE Property and Establishment known as the PNEUMATIC RICE MILL, situated at CHOWA, near SHAMPOO. The Engines are very powerful, with three rollers, are almost new. The Land and Buildings are extensive and the situation most favorable.

For information apply by letter to Wm. G. HALE & Co., Agents.

Singapore, 8th February, 1893. [296]

FOR SALE.

Entinuations

W. BREWER.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW ASSORTMENT OF GENTS MORROCCO LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS PATENT LEATHER SHOES. GENTS DANCING PUMPS. GENTS TENNIS SHOES.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACKS. MARINE ENGINEERS ANNUAL AND ALMANACK. ENGINEERS GAZETTE ANNUAL. CALVERT ALMANACK. NAUTICAL ALMANACK, &c.

NEW PATENT COPYING PRESSES. NEW PATENT PLAQUES for WALL DECORATION.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

**CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.**

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS. BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS, RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [336]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.



